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[No. 112, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1792. [Whole No. 320.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT to continue in force the Act, intituled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the penalties and forfeitures accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases," and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases therein mentioned," shall be, and hereby is, continued in full force for the term of three years, from the passing of this act, and no longer. Provided, That nothing in the said act shall be construed to limit or restrain the power of the President of the United States to grant pardons for offences against the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the yearly pensions which have been, or may be, allowed by, or in pursuance of, any act or law of the United States, to persons who were wounded and disabled in the public service, shall for the space of one year from the fourth day of March last be paid out of the treasury of the United States, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT to provide for calling forth the MILITIA to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose, to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper: and in case of an insurrection in any State, against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive (when the legislative cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, or as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States, by an associate justice or the district judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a State, where such combinations may happen, shall refuse, or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other State or States most convenient thereto, as may be necessary, and the use of militia, so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, and previous thereto, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time.

And be it further enacted, That the militia, employed in the service of the United States, shall receive the same pay and allowances, as the troops of the United States, who may be in service at the same time, or who were last in service, and shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war: And that no officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than three months in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the batalion to which he belongs.

And be it further enacted, That every officer non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders, of the President of the United States, in any of the cases before recited shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial; and such officer shall, moreover be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court martial; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for the space of one calendar month for every five dollars of such fine.

And be it further enacted, That courts martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

And be it further enacted, That all fines to be assessed, as aforesaid, shall be certified by the presiding officer of the court martial before whom the same shall be assessed, to the marshal of the district, in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies; and also to the supervisor of the revenue of the same district, who shall record the said certificate in a book to be kept for that purpose. The said marshal or his deputy shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, which costs and the manner of proceeding, with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State, in which the same shall be, in other cases of distress; and where any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found, whereof to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district or his deputy may commit such delinquent to gaol, during the term, for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States, may be committed.

And be it further enacted, That the marshals and their deputies shall pay all such fines by them levied to the supervisor of the revenue, in the district in which they are collected, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting therefrom five per centum, as a compensation for their trouble; and in case of failure, the same shall be recovered by action of debt or information in any court of the United States, of the district, in which such fines shall be levied, having cognizance thereof, to be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, in the name of the supervisor of the district, with interest and costs.

And be it further enacted, That the marshals of the several districts and their deputies shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States, as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have by law, in executing the laws of their respective States.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force, for and during the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE SECOND, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

An ACT supplementary to the Act for making provision for the debt of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which hath not been subscribed pursuant to the terms proposed in the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," shall be, and it is hereby extended, on the same terms, as in and by the said act is provided, to the first day of March next; and books, for receiving such farther subscriptions, shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and by the commissioners of loans in each of the said states, on the first day of June next, which shall continue open until the said first day of March next inclusively; for which purpose, the said commissioners, respectively, are hereby invested with the like powers, and required to perform the like duties, as in and by the said act is directed.

And be it further enacted, That such of the creditors of the United States, as have not subscribed and shall not subscribe to the said loan, shall nevertheless receive a rate per centum on the amount of so much of their respective demands, as well for interest as principal, as, on or before the first day of March, shall be registered, conformably to the directions of the said act, as shall be equal to the interest payable to the subscribing creditors, which shall be payable at the same times and places, and by the same persons, as in and by the said act is directed.

And be it further enacted, That the term for receiving upon loan that part of the debts of the respective states, which hath not been subscribed pursuant to the terms proposed in the act aforesaid, shall be, and it is hereby enlarged on the same terms, as in and by the said act is provided, until the first day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three inclusively; for which purpose, books shall be opened at the treasury of the United States, and by the commissioners of loans in each of the said states, on the first day of June next, which shall continue open until the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three inclusively; for which purposes the said commissioners are hereby invested with the like powers, and required to perform the like duties, as in and by the said act is directed.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the commissioner of loans for North-Carolina shall not be allowed to receive any certificate issued by Patrick Travers, commissioner of Cumberland county, or by the commissioners of army accounts at Warrenton.

And whereas the United States are indebted to certain foreign officers, on account of pay and services during the late war, the interest whereof, pursuant to the certificates granted to the said officers, by virtue of a resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, is payable at the house of Grand, banker, at Paris, and it is expedient to discharge the same; Be it therefore enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to cause to be discharged the principal and interest of the said debt, out of any of the monies, which have been or shall be obtained on loan, in virtue of the act aforesaid, and which shall not be necessary ultimately to fulfil the purposes for which the said monies are, in and by the said act, authorized to be borrowed.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate, the Chief justice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, for the time being, shall be commissioners, who, or any three of whom, are hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to purchase the debt of the United States, at its market price, if not exceeding the par or true value thereof; for which purchase the interest on so much of the public debt, as has already been, or may hereafter be purchased for the United States, or as shall be paid into the treasury, and so much of the monies appropriated for the payment of the interest on the foreign and domestic debt, as shall exceed what may be sufficient for the payment of such interest to the creditors of the United States, shall be and are hereby appropriated. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to render to the legislature, within two months after the commencement of the first session thereof in every year, a full and precise account of all such purchases made, and public debt redeemed, in pursuance of this act.

And whereas it is expedient to establish a fund for the gradual reduction of the public debt; Be it further enacted, That the interest on so much of the debt of the United States, as has been or shall be purchased or redeemed for or by the United States, or as shall be paid into the treasury thereof in satisfaction of any debt or demand, and the surplus of any sum or sums appropriated for the payment of the interest upon the said debt, which shall remain after paying such interest, shall be, and hereby are appropriated and pledged firmly and inviolably for and to the purchase and redemption of the said debt, to be applied under the direction of the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General for the time being, or any three of them, with the approbation of the President of the United States, for the time being, in manner following, that is to say: First, to the purchase of the several species of stock constituting the debt of the United States, at their respective market prices, not exceeding the par or true value thereof, and, as nearly as may be, in equal proportions, until the annual amount of the said funds, together with any other provisions which may be made by law, shall be equal to two per centum of the whole amount of the outstanding funded stock bearing a present interest of six per centum: Thenceforth, Secondly, to the redemption of the said last mentioned stock, according to the right for that purpose reserved to the United States, until the whole amount thereof shall have been redeemed: and Lastly, after such redemption, to the purchase, at its market price, of any other stock consisting of the debt of the United States, which may then remain unredeemed: and such purchase, as far as the fund shall at any time extend, shall be made within thirty days next after each day, on which a quarterly payment of interest on the debt of the United States, shall become due, and shall be made by a known agent, to be named by the said commissioners.

And be it further enacted, That all future purchases of the public debt on account of the United States, shall be made at the lowest price, at which the same can be obtained by open purchase, or by receiving sealed proposals, to be opened in the presence of the commissioners, or persons authorized by them to make purchases, and the persons making such proposals.

And be it further enacted, That quarter yearly accounts of the application of the said fund shall be rendered for settlement, as other public accounts, accompanied with returns of the sums of the said debt, which shall have been from time to time purchased or redeemed; and full and exact report of the proceedings of the said commissioners, including a statement of the disbursements, which shall have been made, and of the sums which shall have been from time to time purchased or redeemed; and full and exact report of the proceedings of the said commissioners, including a statement of the disbursements, which shall have been made, and of the sums which shall have been purchased or redeemed under their direction, and specifying dates, prices, parties, and places, shall be laid before Congress, within the first fourteen days of each session which may ensue the present, during the execution of the said trust.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

Strictures on the Report of a Committee of Congress, on the Western Expedition.

IN my notification to the public of the 15th inst. I promised to expose some palpable errors in the report of the committee of Congress on the late western expedition, in order that a proper judgment might be formed of this legislative mode of investigation. But previous to my entering on the subject, it is proper to observe, that I was never, directly or indirectly, called upon by the committee to furnish any explanations, or to obviate any of the charges or insinuations contained in this report: that the first notice I had of it, was in Mr. Childs's paper of the 12th instant, and that *unsuspecting, unheard* and *unprotected*, I have been stretched on the rack of public investigation, as an object deserving popular resentment. But though, from circumstances arising from misfortune and indiscretion, (not guilty) my person has been imprisoned, my mind preserves in full vigor its native freedom and independence—nor am I yet so debased, as tamely to crouch under the lash of injury, whilst I am supported by the consciousness not only of innocence, but of merit, in those particulars which are made the subject of accusation.

I shall now proceed to a consideration of some of the points, which the committee roundly assert as facts, reserving to a future occasion, such evidence and observations, as I shall judge necessary for a full refutation of every part of the report of the committee, so far as it relates to my conduct, as contractor for the army.

In order to prove my inattention to the fulfilment of the duties of my station, it is asserted—That on the 9th of May, 1791, Mr. Smith at Carlisle, one of my agents, had not received any monies from me; that on the 8th of May, 1791, Mr. Kean, another commissary, was in the same situation; and that even so late as the 9th of June of the same year, General Nevill, my principal agent at Pittsburgh (which was the place of general rendezvous and deposit) had likewise received no monies.

These aſſertions I aver to be groundleſs; and in proof, I refer to the following copies of receipts, the originals of which are depoſited with Mr. Laban Bronſon, at 57, in Maiden-Lane, formerly one of my agents under the contract, for inſpection of thoſe who may wiſh explicit ſatisfaction on this head.

No. 1. Received, Carliſle, 2d April, 1791, of Colonel William Duer, by the hands of Colonel George Gibſon, five hundred dollars, on account of proviſions to be furniſhed by me to the army of the United States.

Signed, JAMES SMITH.

500 Dollars.

No. 2. Received, Philadelphia, April 19, 1791, of William Duer, Eſq. three hundred dollars, in poſt notes, which I promiſe to deliver to Mr. James Smith, near Carliſle, taking duplicate recepts therefor.

Signed, HIPPOLITE MALARTIC.

N. B. The receipt of this ſum is acknowledged in Mr. Smith's account.

No. 3. Received, April 17th, 1791, of Colonel William Duer, four hundred and ſeven dollars and forty-eight ninetieths, on account of ſupplies for the troops raiſing at Wincheſter in Virginia. Signed, JOHN KEAN.

No. 4. 13th April, 1791, Received of William Duer, two thouſand dollars, to be applied in purchaſing ſupplies for the troops on the weſtern frontiers, and for which I promiſe to account.

Signed, JOHN NEVILL.

2000 Dollars.

Excluſive of the above ſums, I paid many of Mr. Nevill's drafts, previous to the time at which the committee ſtated he had received no money, as will appear by his account, depoſited with Mr. Bronſon, and made large advances to ſeveral other perſons, for ſupplies, to be furniſhed at Pittſburgh, and other places; the proofs of which are too voluminous to be inſerted in this publication.

Here I might reſt the defence on theſe points, but the following proofs of a more deciſive anture, from 5 to 9, prove how much I had at heart an honorable fulfilment of my contract; and that the meaſures which I took for this purpoſe, were not only ſucceſsful, but acknowleded by public documents, lodged in the war office, which the committee might have ſeen, if an impartial inveſtigation had been the object of their reſearches.

No. 5. Inſtructions to Laban Bronſon.

Sir,

The confidence I have, from paſt experience in your activity, and regard for my intereſt, has induced me to appoint you my principal agent for managing all purchaſes on my account in the weſtern country, not only on account of the contract, but on account of the French emigrants.

In managing the former, you will act according to your own diſcretion, and for my beſt intereſt; in the latter, you will from time to time govern yourſelf by ſuch ſpecial inſtructions as you ſhall receive from me.

Your principal and immediate attention muſt be devoted to ſupplying all the poſts under the contract for the ſpace of four months and procuring a complete ſupply of ſalted proviſions for the months of May and June next, preferring pork, if you can obtain it. To enable you to commence your operations, you have herewith in Philadelphia bank bills, fifteen hundred dollars, and a letter of credit on my agent Mr. Joſeph Hardy, at Philadelphia, directing to pay your drafts on him, drawn at not leſs than ten days ſight, for 1500 dollars. You have likewiſe an order on Mr. Ludlow, directing him to pay into your hands what monies he may have undiſpoſed of, of my laſt remittance, and all that he ſhall receive from the French emigrants, who are under a convention to pay me for proviſions ſupplied them. With theſe reſources, and that of the merchandize in the care of Mr. Swan (and who muſt diſpoſe of them under your directions ſolely) I have no doubt you will be able to execute the objects entruſted to you. If further means are neceſſary, inform me inſtantly, and you ſhall have them.

Immediately on your arrival at Buffaloe or Fort Pitt, you will give notice to Gen. Harmar of your commiſſion, the proſpects you have, and the meaſures you propoſe adopting, and you will at the ſame time tranſmit to me the ſame intelligence.

From the funds entruſted to Mr. M'Farland, previous to his death, and thoſe in the hands of Mr. Fowler, I am perſuaded conſiderable ſupplies muſt have been procured. Obtain, as ſoon as poſſible, for me, a ſtate of all purchaſes or contracts made on my account and of the deliveries in conſequence, ſpecifying the ſpecial nature of the deliveries, and the poſts at which they have been received. This you will obtain through Mr. Iſrael Ludlow, who is appointed to ſuperintend all the iſſues, and whoſe province it will be to viſit the reſpective poſts. Although from Capt. Mills' letter to me it is moſt probable that a ſufficient ſupply has gone to Poſt Vincennes, yet it will be neceſſary to aſcertain this circumſtance with preciſion, and to ſupply any deficiency in ſuch mode as you may think moſt adviſeable.

In ſhort, ſir, in executing the buſineſs intruſted to you, you will conſider yourſelf unfettered by any other conſiderations than a regard to my intereſt which is inſeparable from an honorable fulfilment of my contract: and you will uſe every exertion to retrieve any loſs of credit, or reputation which I may have ſuffered from the fate of Mr. M'Farland, or from the ſcandalous inſinuations of ſuch perſons as wiſh my contract to fail.

As the ſeaſon of the year renders the execution of the office you have undertaken extremely fatiguing, and detaches you from the private purſuits you had in contemplation, I will allow you for two months ſervice which you have promiſed to devote to me, one hundred dollars per month, excluſive of your reaſonable travelling charges, and before the expiration of that time I will think of a proper character to ſucceed you. You have herewith a ſpecial commiſſion for the purpoſes mentioned in thoſe inſtructions, which you will communicate when circumſtances may render neceſſary, and a general letter of credit to Mr. Willis at Buffaloe, who I doubt not will give you any aid in executing the truſt repoſed in you. I am, &c. yours with eſteem,

WM. DUER.

Mr. LABAN BRONSON.

In order that ſome parts of this letter may be more clearly underſtood, it is neceſſary to mention that it was written in conſequence of a former agent's ſudden death; and the effect which it was ſuppoſed it might have on the ſupplies of the army at a very critical period, the Ohio river was frozen that year much earlier than uſual; a ſmall part of the neceſſary ſupplies had been ſent down previous to that event, and a clamarous repreſentation had been made to the heads of the Treaſury and War departments, of my utter inability to ſupply the contract.

From what quarter, and with what views thoſe repreſentations were made; I ſhall probably have occaſion to ſhew at a future period.

No. 6. Return of provions on hand, May 25th, 1791, at and near Pittſburgh.

Total—Twelve beeves, 2356 lbs. of Pork, 792 lbs. of bacon, 3395 barrels of flour, 8628 1-2 gallons of whiſkey, 23 boxes of ſoap, 100 pounds of candles.

N. B. This return was tranſmitted to the War-Office, and from that department to me.

No. 7. Abſtract of proviſions for the army, ſent forward to the ſeveral poſts under the contract for 1791—alſo, ſhewing the quantity on hand, July 28, 1791.

Total ſent forward—13 bls. of pork, 12257 1-4 lbs. of pork, 17 bls. beef, 39842 lbs. beef, 2674 bls. flour, 1366 kegs flour, 3243 gallons whiſkey, 561 kegs ditto, 6028 3-4 gallons ditto, 1549, lbs. candles, 2150 1-2 lbs. ſoap, 101-2 buſhels ſalt, 197 gallons vinegar.

Total on hand—138 bls. flour, 374 kegs of flour, 1068 gallons whiſkey, 16 kegs do. 140 lbs. candles, 9200 lbs. ſoap, 43 1-2 buſhels ſalt, 190 gallons vinegar.

The above is excluſive of what has been iſſued to the troops, at Whelon, Buffaloe, Rackoon creek, Fort Pitt, (Reed's, Johnſton's and Loyal Hanon's ſtations up the Alleghany river) alſo to the troops on their paſſage down the Ohio, and 28 head of beef cattle on hand at Fort Pitt, and 25 head at Muſkingum.

No. 8. Return of proviſions on hand the 12th day of December, 1791—at Fort Waſhington.

400 barrels flour, 30,000 lbs. ſalt beef, 100 gallons whiſkey, 21 boxes ſoap, 10 buſhels ſalt.

Iſſues at this place per day, 600 rations.

Copy. (Signed) EDWD. EVANS.

No. 9. Extract of a letter from Francis Mentges, Eſq. inſpector of the troops of the United States, to the Secretary of War, dated Fort-Waſhington, June 2d, 1791.

"The preſent contractor has ſupplied the ſeveral poſts with *good and wholeſome proviſions*; *and great quantities of proviſion is on hand.*"

True extract,

Copy. JOHN STAGG, jun. Chief Clerk.

N. B. This extract was tranſmitted to me from the War-Office.

From the above documents the following facts are clearly eſtabliſhed:

1ſt. That as early as the 25th of May, there was collected as Pittſburgh, (excluſive of other articles of ſupply) 2395 barrels of flour, and 8628 gallons of whiſkey, which is equal to 469,420 complete rations of flour, and 552,192 complete rations of whiſkey; whereas the amount of rations required for the troops whilſt on the expedition, did not exceed, by General St. Clair's requiſition, 360,000 rations.

2d. That previous to the 28th day of July, there had been forwarded to the army (excluſive of all the ſubordinate poſts, being in the mean time victualled) 2674 barrels, and 1366 kegs or half barrels of flour, and 9271 gallons of whiſkey, equal to 657,972 complete rations of flour, and 593,344 complete rations of whiſkey.

3d. That from the firſt of January, 1791, at the time my contract commenced, to the 2d of June following, before any of the ſupplies above ſtated could have arrived at the army, all the poſts under the contract had not only been ſupplied with GOOD AND WHOLESOME PROVISIONS, but that GREAT QUANTITIES OF PROVISION WERE ON HAND.

4th. That after the return of the army from the expedition, and only nineteen days previous to the expiration of my conduct, which was on the 31ſt day of December laſt, 400 barrels of flour, and 30,000 lbs. of beef were on hand at head quarters, for a garriſon of 600 men; which is equal to 133 days ſupply of flour, and 53 of meat. It is unneceſſary to mention my ſupplies of beef, becauſe the reporters acknowledge A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF MEAT: this article being furniſhed from Kentucky, is not included in the Pittſburgh returns.

There remain two other charges, which require ſome notice.

One, that there was a TOTAL FAILURE in the ſupply of horſes, which occaſioned the commander in chief to direct a purchaſe of betwixt ſix and ſeven hundred, for which he ordered my agent to draw bills on me, and of which I refuſed payment. This charge, ſo far as it reſpects my failure, is as void of foundation as the other: But, AT PRESENT, I ſhall content myſelf with obſerving—

1ſt. That previous to the order iſſued by Gen. St Clair, Mr. Wilkins an agent SPECIALLY EMPLOYED FOR THIS PURPOSE, was purchaſing the number of horſes which was judged neceſſary for the expedition, when I undertook the ſupply; and that this circumſtance was publickly known in camp.

2d. That I have made actual payment many months ſince, for all the horſes purchaſed by this gentleman, agreeably to my contract with him—and

Laſtly. That the loſs of horſes, and any interruption in the regular ſupply of flour, is not imputable to the cauſes ſtated by the committee; but to ſome of a very different nature, and for which I am not reſponſible; and that probably this want of flour exiſted principally on the retreat, after the victors had got poſſeſſion of all the proviſion.—If the limits of a newſpaper would admit of my introducing the whole teſtimony neceſſary to ſupport theſe points, in that inconteſtible manner, which it is in my power to do, other obvious conſiderations reſtrain me from it at this time, I recollect on this occaſion, an obſervation made by Dr. Franklin to Mr. Morris, when ſuperintendant of the finances, on a controverſy about money, with the Count of Vergennes, in which, after ſtating the Count's objections, the Doctor ſhrewdly obſerves, that he could have eaſily refuted all he had ſaid, but that if he had GOT THE BETTER OF THE ARGUMENT, he ſhould have GOT NOTHING ELSE. I ſhall conclude on this head with obſerving, that the TRUTH OF THIS CHARGE may eaſily be judged of, by the ACCURACY OF THE OTHER PARTS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE on thoſe points where the means of official evidence, in direct oppoſition to what they have ſtated, were within their reach. As to the laſt point concerning the due bills iſſued by my agent, and which is the only remaning one which deſerves any comment, I ſhall be but ſhort.

The report ſtates as an article of the contract, "that the officers had an election of drawing the whole of the rations, to which their rank entitled them, or of receiving the contract price of them, in caſh, &c. &c. *This is not ſo.* There is not a *ſingle* article of this kind, or a *ſingle expreſſion* in my contract, which can be tortured to imply ſuch an engagement—In proof of this, my original contract is left with Mr. Bronſon for the peruſal of thoſe who wiſh to be ſatisfied as to the truth of this *bold aſſertion.* Indeed ſuch an obligation would be too abſurd for any contractor to ſubject himſelf to;—for if this election was to be in the officers of an army, as the Contractor could not know when their fancy or wants might lead them to prefer *one* to *another*, he would be under the neceſſity of double advances for the ſame object; *one* for the officers rations, the *other* of *caſh* to pay for them, if not demanded, and what would be ſtill worſe, he would not only run the riſque of having the undrawn rations on his hands, but if he paid for them at the contract price, have according to an old ſaying, his *labor for his pains.* All that has ever been uſual in this caſe has been for the officers, and Contractor to agree: which has generally been done by allowing in caſh, *not the contract price*, but what the ration was *eſtimated to coſt* at the place where the officers were entitled to receive it; this order originated in an intention to make *me* pay to the officers what *they* had *no right to exact*; as will appear by the following extract of my agent's letter to me on this ſubject, dated Sept. 26th, 1791.

"General St. Clair has ordered the quarter maſter of the different battalions to include all the rations allowed the officers in their returns, and directed the commiſſaries to iſſue due bills for the rations not drawn, which it is expected will be paid by you. I ſhould be glad you would give me your directions on this head, and let me know at what rate they are to be paid; for I dont think you ought to ſettle them at the contract price; *there is no clauſe in the contract that can oblige you to do it.*"

Such are the charges and inſinuations made againſt me by the committee; and ſuch the evidence I offer to invalidate them—If it be aſked how Congreſs come to direct a publication of this nature, tending to criminate individuals without knowing in what manner the charges againſt them had been ſubſtantiated, I reply that the report was foiſted in the laſt day of the ſeſſion, when many members were abſent, and the imagination of the few preſent ſo much on the wing homewards as to prevent the exerciſe of that cool reflection which in general marks the proceedings of that reſpectable body: "Thus wretches hang, that jurymen may dine." As to the motives of the reporters they appear ſufficiently obvious. I preſume they thought it conſiſtent with policy and even with eſtabliſhed precedent, that on this occaſion ſome victim ſhould be marked out as an object of popular reſentment. It would not do to charge Congreſs as the author of the calamity, becauſe they are *foul birds* which *bewray their own neſts.*

It would not do to charge the Preſident *(at leaſt directly)* becauſe his unremitted attention in executing with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs as well as ability, every part of his executive functions, and a conviction of this on the public mind preclude all hopes of ſucceſs from ſuch an attempt. It would not do to charge general St. Clair; firſt, becauſe a former committee of Congreſs had made a very ſorry figure in ſuch an attack:—

And ſecondly, becauſe he was preſent to vindicate himſelf—Who then ſo proper to attack as myſelf?—*None*—Firſt, becauſe I was a Contractor: and Contractors, from cuſtom immemorial, always bear the blame of loſt battles; Secondly, becauſe my misfortunes had ſubjected me to popular prejudices, and of courſe it was no great crime to charge me with an additional burthen; And laſtly, becauſe I was abſent, and of courſe not capable of defending myſelf.

In theſe points of view (if I may be permitted to uſe a little jocularly a grave obſervation of the committee, and perhaps with as much propriety at leaſt as they do) their order of march appears to have been *judicious and their ground of action well choſen.*

WM. DUER, *late Contractor for the Weſtern Army.*

New-York, 17th May, 1792.

KEENE, *(N. H.) March 22.*

Advantage of a Red Noſe.—We hear from Enfield, in the upper part of this county, that as two men were croſſing a pond in purſuit of a Mooſe, one of them being thirſty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by ſome fiſhermen, he ſtooped down to drink, but being poſſeſſed of a long red noſe, a fiſh ſuppoſed he had ſome bait, and made bold to ſnap at it, when the man ſuddenly throwing his head back, drew out a Trout which weighed three pounds four ounces.

VIENNA, March 7.

FUNERAL OF LEOPOLD THE SECOND.

ON Friday the 3d inſt. the body was opened in the preſence of the Imperial phyſicians and embalmed. The heart was put into a ſilver urn, and the entrails into a braſs kettle.

On Sunday at half an hour after two, the Aulic Parſon conſecrated the body, and it was carried to the Aulic church, preceded by ſome Auguſtin and Capuchin Friars.

The valet de chambre of the deceaſed carried the kettle with the entrails, and another the goblet with the heart, both covered with black taffety.

The body was in an open coffin, dreſt in a black robe laced, the head was covered with a hat adorned with blue imperial feathers, and the body decorated with all the orders of knighthood.—When it arrived at the Aulic church, which was hung over all in black, with imperial eſcutcheons, the body was again conſecrated, and placed on the *Lit de parade* in the middle of the church, having on each ſide velvet cuſhions with the imperial crown, ſceptre and orb, called the Apple of the empire. Maſſes were read till noon, at which the foreign miniſters, privy counſellors, and the nobility of both ſexes attended.

The public, who had liberty to paſs through to ſee the body, were told by an exempt on paſſing, "*Das is der Keizer*"—that is the Emperor.

On Monday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the heart, after being conſecrated again, was taken up by the two eldeſt valets de chambre, two other elect chamberlains, and a detachment of eight German and Hungarian life guards, and removed to the Auguſtin church, received by the priors and the monks of the monaſtery, and placed in the vaults.

Immediately after the entrails being conſecrated anew, with the ſame attendance as the heart, were removed by the Biſhop, the Chapter and the Clergy, carried down to the vaults, and depoſited with the uſual forms and prayers.

On the 6th, at ſix in the afternoon, the funeral proceſſion went out of the church, and after having croſſed the hoſpital, proceeded to the Capuchin church.

At ſeven o'clock the body was taken off the bier by the valets de chambre; the coffin was then ſhut, and the benediction performed by the court chaplain, aſſiſted by the maſter of ceremonies, and the other chaplains, in preſence of the pages, carrying lighted torches, and attended by the life-guards, lord chamberlain, maſter of the horſe, and three captains of the guards—it was put into a mourning coach, glazed all round, and drawn by ſix horſes. The proceſſion then croſſed Joſephus ſquare to the Capuchin church.

The Capuchin church was prepared for the funeral, as follows:

In the middle the bier was raiſed ſix feet high, with a black velvet canopy over it, fringed with gold, and adorned with the Imperial eagle at each corner.

Round the coffin was placed the regalia before mentioned, with the field marſhall's ſtaff, hat, ſword and ſcarf. On the eight ſteps of the bier there were three hundred and ſeventy-two ſilver candleſticks, and at the corner ſilver pyramids, with ſeventy-two wax tapers each.

The whole church was hung in black, with eighty candelabres divided by coats of arms, and forty-five luſtres.

The high altar was covered with a rich embroidered cloth, having the Imperial coat of arms trimmed round with mourning, and one thouſand ſeven hundred lights round it.

The mourning commenced the ſixth, and is ordered to be continued ſix months.

PARIS, March 17.

The Auſtrian party is completely vanquiſhed for this time, and the only miniſters remaining in office, who are not either diſmiſſed, or who have not given in their reſignation, are M. Duport de Tertre, and M. Tarbe, and there was even a rumor that M. Duport has alſo given in his reſignation. It remains to be ſeen what will be the iſſue of this conteſt between the Court and the Aſſembly.

M. Deleſſart has ſet out, under a guard of the Gens d'Armerie, to Orleans, to take his trial before the high court appointed for the trial of ſtate priſoners.

M. de Taleyrand and Perigord, arrived at Paris on Saturday laſt.

The King has given the red ribband to M. de la Fayette, M. Maillardot, and d'Erneſt.

In the ſitting of the National Aſſembly on Friday laſt, a letter was read, which ſtates that Avignon and Arles are in a ſtate of revolt, advanced guards being poſted round the latter place, the walls of which are compleatly furniſhed with cannon; two thouſand patriots have been obliged to leave Avignon; the paſſage of Durance was ſhut againſt a battalion of the National Guards marching to the frontiers; the white flag was hoiſted, and the patriots were threatened with a maſſacre.

The National Guards of Montpelier, Marſeilles, Nimes and Orange, were however upon the point of marching when this letter left the Department du Guard, and the rebellious citizens of Avignon and Arles were ſhortly expected to be quelled. The regiment of Lamark, and a detachment of Huſſars in the former place, are as much ſuſpected of anti-conſtitutional principles.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE new impoſt law, which has lately paſſed, was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed. Some of the objections were not without force. It was ſaid, enough is already drawn from impoſt. It was replied, this is true of many imported articles, but many others will bear more; and it will be uſeful to our landed and manufacturing intereſts to raiſe the rate of duties on the latter. The additional duties ad valorem will ceaſe with the Indian war. The urgent neceſſity of the public requires the further revenue, yet it were to be wiſhed that the revenue laws might have remained fixed, as every change is embarraſſing to trade. Beſides, low duties fall on the profits of trade, but increaſing the rate, overcomes old habits of buying and ſelling, and throws the duty on the conſumer—where it ſhould be. The merchants will therefore pay only as conſumers, and the credits given for the duties, will not deprive them of their trading capital, by paying the duties before they have received them of the conſumer.

The objections above noticed, anſwers to which are juſt hinted, are reſpectable. It is preſumed, however, that with the candid and diſcerning, they will yield to a ſenſe of the urgency of the occaſion, as well as to the other conſiderations which have been noticed.

But other arguments were urged againſt the impoſt, which belong to the unanſwerable claſs. It was ſaid, without laughing, the additional duties are intended for the Indian war—and you ought to confine your views to the obtaining money for that end only—yet, behold, you afford advantage to the farmers, by encouraging the production of flax, hemp, cotton, and various other things. The manufacturers alſo receive protection and encouragement—and to make all theſe the more effectual, you make the law on all the articles except thoſe charged at 7½ per cent. ad valorem, permanent—that is, a ſtanding law, to be repealed when you no longer like it. What an outrage againſt republican liberty! and on this topic a few hundred dozen high flouriſhes were made. The public has had opportunity by reading the newſpapers, to admire the good ſenſe and moderation of this part of the debate. The cod-fiſhery too was accuſed of picking the pockets of the people a ſecond time—becauſe the law for encouraging that fiſhery allows the money which is paid into the treaſury for the ſalt uſed in curing the fiſh that is ſent out of the country, to be paid back to the owners of the fiſhing veſſels, in the form of a bounty on the tonnage of the veſſels. All other articles, on being exported, are allowed to drawback the duties they have paid; the law making a like allowance to the fiſhing veſſels was called partial and unjuſt—that was the firſt picking of pockets by the fiſhery—and as the late law raiſes the duty on ſalt, the principle of the fiſhery law required that a further allowance, in nature of a drawback, ſhould be made, in order that the owners of the fiſhing veſſels might ſtand on the ſame footing with other citizens exporting dutied articles. Accordingly the new impoſt law allows a further ſum to thoſe veſſels, equal to the increaſe of the ſalt duty. By the Conſtitution, every article is to be exported duty free—ſalt fiſh may now be exported duty free—and this was not only called a partial favor, but it was ſtrenuouſly inſiſted to be a violation of the Conſtitution.

Another odious deſign of the new impoſt law, is to form a ſinking fund—ſo that the ſurplus revenue ſhall be applied to buying up the public debt. This called forth no ſmall powers of eloquence. The debt is hateful—the means of paying it off are hateful—ſinking it is improper, in this way and in that way. There is no manner of doubt that there is the moſt perfect conſiſtency of deſign in thoſe who ſay the debt is great, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed, and yet oppoſe the raiſing and applying a revenue to ſinking it as faſt as poſſible!

The public will be edified, no doubt, by the arguments againſt the impoſt law. It was ſaid, all you want is money for the Indian war—and behold, you have rambled over the whole field of politics to pick up other objects of legiſlation. You encourage the farmer, the manufacturer, and the fiſhery, and you provide means for diminiſhing the public debt. This was called entangling the bill with FOREIGN matter, and undertaking to do half a dozen things at once. Beſides all which, the object of the Indian war is temporary, and your act is a ſtanding law.

The force of this cenſure ſeems to lie here—you ſhould make an act for one or two years. Then the merchants would have the plague and vexation of the law, and would find it impoſſible to make their arrangements on ſuch ground. The farmers would not produce, nor the manufacturers work up the raw materials of the country, becauſe an act for a year or two, which would expire with the Indian war, would afford no encouragement to engage in any new production or branch of buſineſs. A law which would take every man's money, and yet would protect no man's induſtry as a farmer or manufacturer, would have no friends or advocates. And all good citizens being found to hate revenue laws, there is no manner of doubt that a law on the footing which was contended for, would be ſufficiently deteſted.

Philadelphia, May 23.

Accounts have been received at the War-Office from Major Hamtramck, commanding officer of Poſt Vincennes, on the river Wabaſh, dated 30th March, ſtating that he had made a pacific agreement with the Wea and Eel River Indians—and it was expected that the Pyankeſhas would become parties thereto, Theſe tribes, with their ſubdiviſions of villages, contain a conſiderable part of the Wabaſh Indians, who have hitherto been hoſtile.

The Revenue Cutter, Capt. Montgomery, having received directions to aſſiſt in piloting veſſels in the River, &c. has been thus employed the week paſt.—On Saturday evening laſt ſhe met with an accident, a ſhip running foul of the cutter while ſhe lay at anchor, carried away her main-maſt; but we hear the injury has ſince been repaired.

The face of nature has now a moſt pleaſing aſpect, graſs and winter grain appear to load the earth, and there is a fine proſpect of a redundancy of various ſpecies of fruit.

Accounts from Sweden mention the deſtruction of one fourth part of the city of Gottenburg by fire, on or abobt the firſt of March. The computed loſs is ſaid to be immenſe.

On the 3d inſt. 34 Students, all of one claſs, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts—and ten, the degree of Maſter of Arts in Dickinſon College at Carliſle.

The town of Boſton, at a late town meeting, voted to give 200l. per ann. to each of their public Schoolmaſters—there are ſeven of them, and an Uſher to each ſchool; their ſalary half the above ſum, viz. 100l. each.

The Hon. Geo. Leonard is choſen Repreſentative in Congreſs for the diſtrict of Briſtol, &c. Maſſachuſetts.

On the Paſſaic, or ſome of the ſtreams that empty therein, is unanimouſly determined on by the directors as the permanent ſeat of the manufactures to be proſecuted under the auſpices of the ſociety lately incorporated by the legiſlature of New-Jerſey.

One of the veſſels employed in tranſporting the free blacks from Nova-Scotia to Sierra Leona, commanded by Captain Nicols, has returned from Africa, and arrived at this port after 8 weeks paſſage. The whole fleet of 13 ſail arrived ſafe at the place of deſtination—tho' numbers of the blacks died on the paſſage.

Their landing was at firſt oppoſed by the natives—but they were on peaceable terms when Captain Nicols left them. The country appears fertile, and on the whole the ſettlement bore a promiſing aſpect, and the enterprize bid fair to anſwer the views of the benevolent projectors. No veſſel from England had arrived. Capt. Nicols has a paper from the Agent, teſtifying his humanity and attention to the blacks during the voyage.

One county in the Diſtrict of Maine, conſiſting of 16 towns, has decided the queſtion of ſeparation from Maſſachuſetts—three in favor, and thirteen againſt it.

William Euſtis, John C. Jones, C. Jarvis, J. Maſon, T. Dawes, B. Auſtin, jun. S. Breck and W. Tudor, Eſqrs. were elected Repreſentatives for the town of Boſton the 8th inſt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt information at Liſbon, to his correſpondent in this city, dated March 18.

"After certain intelligence had been received at Gibraltar that Muley Yazid had defeated his brother's army on the 12th of laſt month, about the end of the ſame month the unexpected news arrived there of his having died on the 16th, in conſequence of his wounds: as likewiſe the death of his antagoniſt, Muley Iſhem, who is reported by ſome to have been killed in the battle; and by others, to have died alſo of the wounds he received in battle. What is aſſerted to be leſs doubtful is, that Muley Iſlama has actually been proclaimed emperor at Tangier. He is alſo aſſerted to be a much more unexceptionable character than the two brothers who have fallen, and more likely to cultivate peace, upon reaſonable terms, with all nations.—The ſame letter mentions the 22d inſtant as the day agreed upon for the delivering upon of Oran to the regency of Algiers."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated Liſbon, March 25.

"The ameliorations in the queen's health are great. Doctor Willis found that the phyſicians had treated her caſe in a very improper manner. It ſeems probable, that, if the ſame treatment had been continued a little longer, ſhe muſt have died. At preſent Dr. Willis entertains hopes of her total recovery. Yeſterday ſhe was much better than ſhe has been at any other time ſince his arrival, and entirely in her right mind—I am juſt informed that the Emperor of Germany is dead. This news was brought by a courier from Madrid to the Spaniſh CHARGE DES AFFAIRES here."

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated May 18.

"We have not had the Gazette ſince laſt Wedneſday week—pleaſe to let us know the cauſe why they are not ſent as uſual."

☞ The Editor aſſures his Subſcribers in Princeton, that the papers have been punctually ſent to the Poſt-Office Monday and Wedneſday mornings, and the Poſt-Maſter has informed him that they have been ſent on.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Many true friends of liberty ſpin an over-fine thread of reaſoning, rather beyond the ſtrength of the ſtuff. They ſhew how trade produces wealth—and wealth, luxury—and this again, corruption—and corruption deſtroys liberty. In this way we may conjure up ten thouſand apparitions!——Some aſtronomers in Europe, of the laſt century, lived very miſerable lives, becauſe they found by calculation that within two million two hundred thouſand years, a comet would run bounce againſt our earth, and either ſinge or crack it to its total ruin; ſo that it would be no longer a world fit to live in.—Thoſe that fear this ruin of liberty, ſhould eſtabliſh public free-ſchools, and ſupport good laws, which will produce good morals, and theſe will preſerve the public liberty and virtue, as long as human means can have any efficacy on human affairs.

The yeomanry of the country are often addreſſed on the ſubject of the many wrongs they ſuffer from the national government. One of the complaints which is made for them is, that the duty on the tonnage of foreign veſſels is an injury to the landed intereſt. Half a dollar a ton on a veſſel is alledged to be a grievous impoſition, and diſcouraging to the free ſale of our produce. Suppoſing this duty to be ſome diſcouragement to purchaſers coming from foreign parts to carry off our produce in their own veſſels, it operates in an equal degree to encourage the employment of our own ſhips to go in ſearch of a market. The power at any time to ſeek the market, and to chuſe the beſt of ſeveral, affords better encouragement to the ſale of the articles of our farms, than they would meet with if we were obliged to depend ſolely or principally on foreigners.

Beſides, the increaſe of ſhips and ſeamen is eſſential to the landed intereſt in caſe of a war, as the protection of our ſtaple articles by ſea could be no otherwiſe depended on.

On the whole, the landed men will have no cauſe to complain. It is alſo very agreeable, to a liberal mind, to obſerve that the intereſts of the northern and ſouthern ſtates, in this particular, perfectly accord, and are reciprocal.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Mary,	Morton,	Teneriffe,
Brig Levan,	Richardſon,	Jamaica,
Hope,	Stockley,	Cadiz,
John,	Chriſtie,	Curracoa,
Catharine,	Nieds,	Sierra Leone,
Snow Mars,	Langford,	Oporto,
Schooner Iſabella,	Luce,	Boſton,
Sloop Liberty,	Montayne,	St. Kitts,
Sally,	Driſco,	Portſmouth, N. H.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/
3 per Cents,	12/8
Deferred,	13/2
Indents,	12/3
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	50 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	15 ditto.

THE EDITOR of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE after the Poſt-Office Law ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the Deputy Poſt-Maſters in the United States, who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the Editor, previous to the ſaid firſt of June.——The terms of ſubſcription are Three Dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—— And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choich firſt quality BEEF, do.
Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (ep9t)

For BRISTOL,

The Ship *Birmingham Packet,*

LEESON SIMMONS, Maſter;

A remarkable faſt ſailer, her cargo is all ready—nevertheleſs, to accommodate thoſe who may be diſpoſed to put freight on board, it will be taken in. She will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, laying at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to GEORGE MEADE.

Thoſe who have goods on board, are earneſtly requeſted to enter them, take out their permits, and give the neceſſary directions to their porters to attend the ſhip.

N. B. The owners are determined that the ſhip ſhall leave Briſtol with the firſt Fall ſhips.

May 14. (4t)

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room, A Room for the Repreſentatives } ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each. } theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY VIRTUE of an order from JOHN HOLMES, EDMUND WEATHERBY and BENJAMIN HOLMES, Eſqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Salem, directing us to make Sale of ſo much of the Lands of BENJAMIN CRIPPS, in the Townſhip of Manington, in the County of Salem aforeſaid, as will defray the expences attending the diviſion or partition of Lands held in common between ABRAHAM HEWLING and the aforeſaid Benjamin Cripps, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, &c. In purſuance of the above order, will be Sold by public Vendue, a tract or piece of Land (or as much thereof as will defray the above expences) being part of the above, ſituate and bounded by Lands of Job Shreeve, the aforeſaid Abraham Hewlings, and others, on ſeventh day 26th of May next, 1792.—At the houſe of Henry Sparks, Inn-keeper in Salem aforeſaid—by

WILLIAM GOODWIN, JOHN WISTAR and THOMAS CLEMENT, } Commiſſioners.

20th *April*, 1792. 4w.ep.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, in Arch-ſtreet, or PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Mr. JOSEPH BALDWIN, at Neſhamany Ferry, or Mr. BARNET DUREEN, ſame place, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets. not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, PETER KEENON, ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Elizabeth-Town, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finiſhed in the very beſt manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Eſq. in New-York, or the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

May 2, 1792. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the BANK, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have tranſferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptrſt) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that tranſfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which tranſfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the tranſfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a tranſfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

☞ WANTED, the Firſt Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*